

have watched the experiments carried on at the Station in cattle-feeding — testing the quality and noting the adaptability of silage for all kinds of stock; assisted in the preparation of soil for certain crops and discussed all subjects relating to our farm operations for the year.

In the class-room a number of subjects have been taken up and thoroughly studied, as follows:

Wheat growing—the preparation of soils; harvesting, marketing, etc.; insects injurious to grain and best method of eradication.

Swine—various breeds; breeding and selection; food, diseases and remedies; influence of climate, etc.

Farm buildings—location and construction; plans and elevation of various kinds of farm buildings designed by the students; temporary structures, shelters, etc.

Manures—home-made and commercial; manufacture and application; method of computing value; composts, etc.

Cattle history—various breeds and their distinctive characteristics; selection, breeding, etc.

Dairy-cattle—management; best type; various systems of dairying, etc. This subject is now being studied by the class and will not be finished till next term.

By a vote of the Faculty it was decided that instruction be given in Human and Comparative Physiology. This subject was accordingly taught last year, after the winter vacation, three hours a week for the remainder of the year.

With agricultural students this subject is absolutely essential, and will, hereafter, come in the second year, preparatory to thorough work in study of stock, stock-breeding and feeding, and diseases of stock.

My instruction in this line, as in the distinctly agricultural branch of my work, has not been as complete and thorough as it should have been. We have absolutely no equipment and, therefore, never can hope to do justice to our students till, at least, a few appliances are furnished us. We need more land to cultivate, that we may provide food for stock,